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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 16TH, 1907.

After reading the whole page of yesterday's issue devoted to the meeting of the Sanitary Board, the average reader should still be somewhat confused as to the real issues. The Hon. Mr. HEWITT earmarked the whole discussion of the "dumping" question as indefinite, and it really was so.

There was a nebulousness about the reforms talked of that was not becoming to the very concrete nature of the evil sought to be remedied. A few days ago we offered a suggestion as to one of the most likely causes of the Chinese practice of "dumping" corpses on the street—poverty, and the conventional extravagance of funerals. This was not submitted as the only cause, but as one not so far mentioned, and yet one at least as probable as those suggested. The REGISTRAR GENERAL referred to it briefly by remarking that the statistics now before the members of the Board gave no support to the theory that poverty is the cause of "dumping", unless he qualified, "you are prepared to argue that poverty has increased greatly in Hongkong of recent years." This argument could hardly affect the effect of the figures, but whether or not, it does not seem an untenable position to take up. If the cost of necessities has been increasing, as we have been told is the fact, then the poor Chinese must be poorer, for though some employers complain that the cost of labour has also gone up, it has not risen proportionately. There are still gangs of labourers doing a day's work for twenty

and thirty cents—much less than a penny an hour; and rents, even of cubicles, are high when considered in the light of how much can be spared from daily pittances like that. However, we are not concerned to prove that one theory is better than another, but to look fairly at admitted facts. It is admitted that too many Chinese corpses are left lying about the streets, and the Government wants to deal with that evil. So far the only tangible suggestion has been to cremate all such bodies; and the Government, "as at present advised," does not propose to adopt cremation. It is satisfied that the Sanitary Board's plague measures have had nothing to do with encouraging the practice of "dumping." It does not seem, "as at present advised," to have any idea of its own what to do, and appeals to the Board for fresh suggestions. The returns submitted by the REGISTRAR GENERAL prove nothing. The PRESIDENT remarked, "if figures prove anything, that proves that the byelaws have been effective." In that case, then, figures do not prove anything, for as in India so in Hongkong, plague abounds and decreases indifferent to what the Sanitary Authorities may do. Statistics are like some Chinese witnesses: they can be got to say anything. The experiments of the Sanitary authorities have caused a great deal of useless and unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, and apart from the allegations as to the inconsiderate ways and general misbehaviour of its understrappers, it needs no wizardry to see that the poor Chinese must regard their intrusions unfavourably. Foreigners sometimes get an inkling of what it must mean. In one case a gang of autocratic disinfectors took charge of a room occupied by a contact harshly disregarded the reasonable requirements of the said contact, and damaged property, and never went near the room where the original patient must have left any infection he was likely to leave. That was last year, and the same disease is more rampant than ever. But even if the Sanitary Board were to be abolished, and all its experts deported, there would still be "dumping." The Government is so advised. It wants to stop it; it won't try cremation; then what is it going to do? Meanwhile the Sanitary Board, by adopting the Registrar's three resolutions, has performed the amusing feat of passing a vote of censure on itself, and by implication, on its expert advisers. We can approve the proposed revision of sanitary measures, but who is going to revise them? The experts cannot be trusted, but then neither can the landlords. It is no good to plunge from one extreme to another.

Russia is sending emigrants at cheap rates to the Amur region.

The new British Consul at Chemulpo is Mr. Arthur Hyde Lay.

American trusts are now taking over the London music-hall profession.

The French Mail of the 16th April was delivered in London on the 13th instant.

Dow's successor at Lion City is an Australian called Wilbur Glenn Voliva, and his actions so far stamp him a worthy follower.

Mr. Smeaton M.P., anxious to know if any British interests had been jeopardised by the Franco-Siamese treaty, was scolded by Sir E. Grey.

Mr. Deakin, the Premier, says that Australians are not tired of Federation, but they have been disappointed by the legislation of the Federal Government.

Mr. Harry English Fulford, C.M.G., goes to Mukden as Consul-General for Shengking, Kirin and Heilungkiang—the three "Chinese" provinces of Manchuria.

Mr. W. S. Jackson, secretary of the Yangtze Insurance Association, took an excellent photograph of the wrecked s.s. *Dakota*, and sent it to the *Daily Graphic* which reproduced it on April 11th.

The programme was as follows:—

Chanson du Nuit. Ed. Elgar

Piano Solo. Scherzo. Chopin

Part Song. "Full Father Five." Charles Wood

The Chorus. Mrs. Powell

Song. "The Two Comanders." Schumann

Mrs. G. Balfe

Valse-Paraphrase (D'après Chopin). Ed. Schutte

Piano II. Mrs. Longridge

Part Song. "Squidilli." Charles Vincent

The Chorus.

Two Bourrées. Handel

Song. "Nymphs and Shepherds." H. Bemberg

Mrs. Bellisios

Quartet [Opus 47]. Schumann

Sostenuto—Allegro—Scherzo—Andante—Finale

Violin. Mr. J. P. Jokl.

Viola. Mr. F. Gonzales.

Cello. Mr. G. Koenig.

Piano. Mr. Dennis Fuller.

Part Song. "My Love is Like a Red Rose." Garrett

The Chorus.

Vocal Trio. "Theano." Ed. Elgar

Mrs. Bellisios. Mrs. W. S. Bailey

Mrs. Perkins

[Violins: Mr. F. Gonzales and Mr. J. P. Jokl.]

Choral Ballad. "The Miller's Wooning." Eaton

Chorus and Orchestra. [Pianino]

TELEGRAFS.

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SLUMP IN RAILS.

*LONDON, May 14th.

There has been a heavy fall in the quotations of nearly all railway stocks.

INDIAN DISORDERS SERIOUS.

*LONDON, May 14th.

Agitators are reported active at Allahabad.

Mr. Morley declares that the disorder in India has become very serious, and that strong action is necessary.

*[Received yesterday, and published in our mid-day Extra.]

LONDON, May 15th.

Serious riots have occurred at Delhi, and numerous arrests have been made.

In connection with the Rawal Pindi trouble, Mr. Morley's firmness is cowing the agitators.

CANADA-AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, May 15th.

The Imperial Conference has resolved in favour of the Canada-Australian mail service.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, May 15th.

The Austrian elections are favouring the socialists.

"WEST KENT" TRAGEDY AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, May 15th.

Drummer Sandwell of the Royal West Kent Regiment stabbed Corporals Harley and Newall yesterday.

Corporal Harley is dead. As no motive for the crime can be guessed at, it is assumed that Drummer Sandwell must have gone mad.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, May 13th.

Yesterday evening President Roosevelt gave a banquet to Baron Kuroki and the Duke of Abruzzi. The banquet was one of the most brilliant functions ever given in the White House.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has married the divorced wife of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, sister to the Queen of Italy.

THE ARRIVAL OF LORD CROMER IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 13th.

A large and distinguished throng was assembled at Victoria station to welcome Lord Cromer on his arrival. The Prince of Wales advanced, bared-headed, and shook hands warmly with the retiring Agent and Consul General in Egypt; three hearty cheers were given, and Lord Cromer shook hands with the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Roberts. When the carriage containing Lord Cromer emerged from the station, hearty cheers were again given, and Lord Cromer was driven to Buckingham Palace. Lord Cromer appears to have benefited by the voyage from Egypt.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

We are officially informed that the Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz has been appointed First Police magistrate in succession to Mr. T. Scobie Smith. Mr. C. Clement succeeds the latter gentleman in the position of Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Mr. F. C. Figg has been appointed Director of the Observatory on the retirement of Dr. W. Doberck.

E very reform or great educational movement began in the first instance with the novel theory of some one person, whose work has often lived while his name is forgotten.

It is not uncommon to see odd people who desire no mental companionship. They are the hermits of the intellectual world. They live on affectionate terms with a large circle of acquaintances who do not understand them in the least. Their true intimates are their books, and if they confide it is upon paper.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, May 15th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (Sir Francis Proctor).

AN INDEMNITY CLAIM.

Lam Sin Chang and She Wai Chung brought an action against Yik Tong to recover \$13,581.94

being money paid by plaintiffs as security for defendant on 5th May, 1905, on a promissory note dated 5th August, 1904, and made by the plaintiffs and defendant and one Ho Li Cho, in favour of the International Banking Corporation, and as to \$743.60, money paid,

and in the alternative Lam Sin Chang claims the sum of \$13,581.94 under a deed of indemnity, dated 22nd September, 1905, made between

Lam Sin Chang and the defendant.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for plaintiffs, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Slade read the statement of claim which set out that Lam Sin Chang was a gentleman residing in Macao and She Wai Chung was a merchant carrying on business in partnership with Lam Sin Chang under the style of the Cheung Yu Hong at 61, Bonham Strand West, Victoria. The defendant was a gentleman residing in Macao. Lam Sin Chang, on 21st August 1904, at the request of the defendant became surety together with the defendant to one Ho Li Cho as comprador of the Chinese American Commercial Company, and on the 2nd September 1903, the defendant executed a deed of indemnity whereby the defendant indemnified the plaintiff Lam Sin Chang so long as he remained one of the sureties of the said Ho Li Cho against all losses and charges which Lam Sin Chang might incur or suffer by reason of his becoming one of the sureties for Ho Li Cho. The plaintiff Lam Sin Chang and the defendant continued to be at all material times sureties of the said Ho Li Cho. In the month of July and August 1904, the said Chinese American Commercial Company had a quantity of goods in the possession of the International Banking Corporation as their agents. The goods had not been taken up in due course by the purchasers, and Ho Li Cho, as comprador of the said Company, had the duty of reselling the goods for and on behalf of the said Company, and was responsible for all losses which might accrue on the re-sale. The Company agreed with Ho Li Cho to give him possession of the goods for re-sale and to accept \$43,250 in settlement of claims in respect thereof, and further to accept promissory notes, satisfactory to the said Banking Corporation for that amount. The defendant therupon requested the plaintiff Lam Sin Chang to give or procure such security, representing to the said Lam Sin Chang that he would be quite safe in so doing by reason of the deed of indemnity. Relying upon these representations and upon the deed of indemnity and the agreement mentioned in the next paragraph, Lam Sin Chang procured his partner She Wai Chung, to join with him and the defendant in giving security to the Banking Corporation by making with Ho Li Cho the three joint promissory notes for \$14,416.67, each dated 5th August, 1904, and payable three, six, and nine months respectively after the said date. On these notes being made, the Banking Corporation gave Ho Li Cho possession of the goods. Prior to making the notes it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that as between themselves in the event of Ho Li Cho failing to pay the said amounts on the due dates the defendant would repay to the plaintiff any amounts they might have to pay to the Banking Corporation. The Cheung Yu Hong paid the notes on the due dates and received the amount of the first note and \$2,000 from Ho Li Cho, and \$14,000 from the defendant, leaving a sum of \$12,533.33 due from the defendant to plaintiffs. On the 25th April, 1905, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, took action against Ho Li Cho to recover the amount of the second of the notes less the \$2,000 paid as aforesaid by Ho Li Cho. Plaintiff obtained judgment in that action. The net expenses of the action paid by plaintiff amounted to \$748.60.

The Chief Justice—The judgment resulted in nothing?

Mr. Slade—Quite so. The man had absconded.

Proceeding, he read—The plaintiff have requested payment of the said sum of \$12,533.33 and \$748.60, but the defendant had refused to pay the same or any part thereof. They therefore claimed those amounts now.

The statement of defence showed that the defendant admits the first three paragraphs of the claim. As to paragraph four, at the time of making the promissory notes the Chinese American Commercial Company had ceased to carry on business in this Colony, and the defendant had therefore ceased to be liable under contract or deed of indemnity. The defendant admits the first part of paragraph five, but denies that Ho Li Cho had the duty of reselling the goods or was responsible to the company as alleged. The godown warrants were in the hands of the International Banking Corporation, who as agents for the said company sold the goods to Ho Li Cho and took as payment therefor the promissory notes. The defendant denied that he requested Lam Sin Chang to give or procure such security as the representation set out in paragraph seven, or on any other representation whatever. The defendant admits that the plaintiff joined with him in making the promissory notes but denies that the plaintiff or either of them relied on any such representation or

agreement, or that any such representation or agreement as were mentioned in paragraphs eight and nine of the statement of claim were ever made. The defendant admits that the Cheung Yu Hong has paid the notes, and has been repaid the amounts set forth in paragraph 10, but he denies that the sum of \$12,533.33 or any other sum is due by him to the plaintiffs. At the time of making the promissory notes, and as a condition precedent to making them it was agreed that the Cheung Yu Hong should hold the godown warrants which the Bank had given up on the delivery to it of the promissory notes, and that the said warrants should not be handed over to Ho Li Cho until he had paid the price of goods mentioned in the said warrants to the said Cheung Yu Hong, and thereby enabled the said firm to pay the notes as they became due, and thereafter the defendant paid the plaintiff \$14,000 to enable them to do so. The defendant, on account of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory notes by Ho Li Cho. By reason of the failure of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement the plaintiff did not receive the money from Ho Li Cho until he paid the price of the goods. By reason of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory notes by Ho Li Cho. The defendant, on account of the failure of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement the plaintiff did not receive the money from Ho Li Cho until he paid the price of the goods. By reason of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory notes by Ho Li Cho. The defendant, on account of the failure of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement the plaintiff did not receive the money from Ho Li Cho until he paid the price of the goods. By reason of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory notes by Ho Li Cho. The defendant, on account of the failure of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement the plaintiff did not receive the money from Ho Li Cho until he paid the price of the goods. By reason of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory notes by Ho Li Cho. The defendant, on account of the failure of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement the plaintiff did not receive the money from Ho Li Cho until he paid the price of the goods. By reason of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory notes by Ho Li Cho. The defendant, on account of the failure of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement the plaintiff did not receive the money from Ho Li Cho until he paid the price of the goods. By reason of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory notes by Ho Li Cho. The defendant, on account of the failure of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement the plaintiff did not receive the money from Ho Li Cho until he paid the price of the goods. By reason of the facts set out in paragraphs eight and nine the plaintiff firm are solely responsible for any loss incurred through the non-payment of the said promissory

CORRESPONDENCE.

LUSITANO SPORTS BLUNDER.

[TO THE EDITOR, "DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 15th May 1907.
Sir,—About the correspondence re The Lusitano Athletic Sports, I quite concur with your correspondents that Messrs. da Silva and Bibeiro should have been awarded the first and second prizes respectively, but I am certain, on the other hand, that had the above named gentlemen lodged their protest through the proper channel after the sports, the committee would have decided in their favour. There can be no gain-saying that the judges erred when they gave their decision to re-run the race, but to err in human and in justice to the committee I think that they (the rightful winners) are also to be blamed if by this time they are without their prizes. After all, the prizes are not such valuable ones that they should think it worth their while to make so much fuss.—Yours,

IMPARTIAL.

THUCULENT FEMALES.

Two Chinese women appeared before Mr. G. M. Orme, at the Police Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting a detective sergeant. It appears that a quilt which was hanging out to dry on the verandah of No. 4, First Street, fell to the ground, and when the owner went down to recover it, she was informed that one of the defendants had taken it into her house. When the owner asked for her property she was chased away, and a district watchman who afterwards endeavoured to recover it for her also found it expedient to retire. He went to the West Point Police Station, however, and reported the matter, and Detective-Sergeant Au Hing was detailed to recover the stolen property. On arrival at the house he was confronted by three women, and demanded the return of the quilt. The women refused to comply with his request, and after abusing him heartily, attacked him. One seized him by the throat, while the others proceeded to belabour him. After a struggle he succeeded in throwing himself, and blew his whistle. A lung-kung answered the call and two of the virgins were arrested. The third managed to escape. His Worship fined each of the defendants \$10, the alternative being 21 days' imprisonment, and each was bound over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE C. C. (CHAMPIONSHIP).

1st Round.

L. E. Brett	Beat	G. Badcock
E. W. Dawson	"	F. Howell
W. Finscher	"	C. Head
M. McIver	"	C. W. Brett
A. Brown	"	P. T. Lamb'e
W. Wilks	"	E. A. Stedman
J. Blake	"	R. Cuthbert
W. Kelly	"	R. Duncan
R. Hussey	"	W. H. Woolley
P. R. Adams	"	J. A. Wheal
R. Fenton	"	R. Cole
A. Palmer	"	G. H. Parkinson
A. Pile	"	W. H. E. Smith
A. Blawey	"	W. Gast

2nd Round.

L. E. Brett	Beat	M. McIver
P. R. Adams	"	J. Blake
R. Fenton	"	W. Wilks
E. W. Dawson	"	A. Brown
W. H. Kelly	"	A. Palmer
W. Finscher	"	R. Hudson
A. Blawey	"	A. Pile

3rd Round.

W. Finscher	Beat	P. R. Adams
W. H. Kelly	"	R. Fenton
L. E. Brett	"	E. W. Dawson
A. Blawey	"	Bye

Semi-Final.

L. E. Brett	Beat	W. Finscher
W. H. Kelly	"	A. Blawey

The Final will be played to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m., weather permitting. If not, to-morrow.

TYPHOON IN CAROLINE ISLANDS.

DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVES.

Information has been received at the Manila Observatory that great damage was done to the Caroline Islands during the typhoon of March 29 which passed over those islands and extended as far east as Guam. Hundreds of people were killed by the waves which swept off the smaller islands, and those who were saved from the storm were mostly those who had climbed into the coconut trees. On March 30 the typhoon was registered here as being north east of Yap island in the western Carolines, direction unknown. On March 31 it was found that the typhoon was still north of Yap island and indicating a danger zone of the entire area between the Philippines and Caroline islands. On April 1, the instruments at the laboratory indicated that the typhoon had passed and was making north and northwest with a tendency to recurve. The accuracy of this prediction was confirmed yesterday by advices from the United States observatory on the island of Yap which state that the barometer on March 30 fell down to 29.43 at 2 p.m. The storm went down on the early morning of April 1, and at 10 a.m. the barometer stood 29.79. Observations have been received from the steamer Ponape, stationed at Ulis island in the Carolines, about 136 miles south east of Yap, where the greatest volume of the typhoon was felt where the barometer fell to 27.24, which was the hardest storm ever experienced in that group of islands. The island of Ulis was entirely destroyed and the waves which passed over this island killed 200 persons. In other little islands of the same group the people had to climb coconut trees in order to be saved, everything being covered with water. Haiku or Wilson's island was also destroyed especially in the southern part, 20 persons being killed. In the island of Eupulu, the typhoon was not felt as much as in the other islands. On Sorsogon or Philip island which lies between Yap and Ulis islands, 4 persons were killed by the waves, the force of the wind was not as great as it was in the first mentioned islands. From this data it is found that the typhoon formed east south east of Ulis and moved west northwest through the southern part of Ulis and Ulis islands moving north of Sorsogon island and recurring between Eupulu and Yap islands. The typhoon recurred moving northeast. The recurring of this typhoon in the daily weather maps of Japan which goes to show that the typhoon actually recurred in a low parallel.

I believe, and other Essays, by GUY THORNE.

London: George Bell and Son.

One of the most supremely unimportant things we can think of is what a man like this writer may think he believes or professes to believe. The effusions of Eustace Miles and Bart Kennedy are barely tolerable inflections; this purloin and prigish farce is insufferable. His publishers happen to be worthy men, however, who are making an honest living by catering for various classes of readers, and if, as in this instance, they happen to have catered for a class not ours, we must not altogether ignore them. So far as we have succeeded in mastering the contents of this production, we may say that what is not the baldest platitudine is crassest error; what is not echo of other intelligence is the egotistic twittering of manifest ignorance and narrowness. He prates of the laws of the Universe who cannot master the elementary rules of

Debate; and he tackles subjects for which his mental capacity is obviously inadequate. And after all, if these pages contain all Mr. Guy Thorne believes, it is a very small stock-in-trade for such a pretentious oracle. As it is mainly on religions and ethics, and such topics as neo-Malthusianism, we cannot quote. He himself says "let us not call things by their right names," and he straightly calls people with whom he is in disagreement fools; but we will be merciful and not take his advice.

Her Father's Soul, by LOUIS CLEENE.

London: John Long.

Here is a weird story that will make the novel reader feel that he or she has been devolving it become deeply versed in Hindoo religion. A wealthy Maharnajah striving to eliminate desire and become a mahatma has the ill-luck to meet the mighty wife of a British officer, who, for the sake of his diamond buttons ultimately produces a dark skinned daughter in England at the very moment that the Maharnajah dies. "Her father's soul" enters the now born infant. Whenever this child and young woman is tempted by earthly appetites of any kind, a spook appears and reminds her that it is not her own soul she is risking, but her father's. So, on the eve of her marriage with a good young man, she commits suicide, thereby, we are allowed to suppose, permitting "Her Father's Soul" to enter Nirvana. Huck Finn's comment applies; it is interesting but tough."

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REVIEW OF VALUABLE WORK.

At the annual general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Charles Charlton, the chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the Chamber on having completed last year an existence of a quarter of a century, and being entitled to rank on its own merits among the established institutions of the metropolis. He had the greater satisfaction in making this statement because there were substantial indications of its progress and prosperity. They had increased the number of meetings, and, despite the higher rates of subscription authorised in 1904, their membership also, while their revenue had improved satisfactorily, that for the first time for many years they carried forward a substantial balance on the year's working, amounting to £1,475s. 7d. The sphere of their activities was so large that it was impossible to particularise within reasonable limits all the subjects that engrossed their attention in the whole of the practical results attained. He would like to point out that the services rendered by the Chamber were not merely local but Imperial, not merely National but International, and while he hoped they had not been unmindful of sectional or individual interests, they had also done something for the promotion of those broad commercial questions which in the absence of such an institution as that, representing all branches of trade, commerce, and industry, could not have been adequately dealt with. Last year they organised and carried through in London the sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which was a means of eliciting the most valuable expressions of opinion on matters of common interest from members who attended from all parts of the Empire, including the question of commercial relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies. The London Chamber's delegates were instructed to be neutral on this subject, but the majority of the delegates of other Chambers were in favour of preferential treatment on a reciprocal basis. It might be convenient to state in this connection that as a result of the poll demanded at the general meeting of that Chamber held last month it would be possible to give their delegates more precise instructions at future congresses and meetings. (Hear, hear.) The scrutiny of votes showed that 1,072 members were in agreement with Mr. Fairfull Beeg's resolution in favour of Tariff Reform, and 472 members were against. (Cheers.) Besides promoting the cause of Imperial unity the Chamber had in various ways cultivated closer relations with friendly European countries, including France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, and the Balkan States. Not only had they entertained their commercial representatives but in return they had extended hospitality to representatives of that and other Chambers who visited their respective countries. Such friendly interchange must be productive of much good. (Hear, hear.) An important feature in the Chamber's work was in promoting, opposing, or modifying Bills in Parliament affecting commercial interests, and notwithstanding adverse conditions in the House of Commons the results were not unsatisfactory. The Prevention of Corruption Act, which they had advocated for years past, had been placed on the Statute Book, and was now in operation. A useful amendment to the Merchant Shipping Act prohibiting conditionally the employment of alien pilots in British waters, to which they had been actively opposed, was also passed. (Hear, hear.) They took part in the opposition to certain provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which would come into operation on July 1 next, and should be taking steps in the meantime to advise their members in regard to rates of insurances and reasonable conditions in policies. They had also something to say on the Trade Disputes Bill and the Census of Production Bill which passed, and were under special obligations to Lord Avbury and Sir Albert Spicer for action they took on their behalf. Last but not least, the Chamber continued its active interest in proposed legislation on the Port of London question. They opposed the Bill promoted by the London and India and Millwall Dock Companies, and the Thames Barrage Committee, neither of which ultimately passed, and they were also represented on Lord Desborough's Committee to consider a scheme for a Port Authority. More important still the President of the Board of Trade invited the Chamber to state its views as to what legislation was desirable. They called a general meeting of the Chamber in November to consider a resolution passed by the Council suggesting in outline the representations which should be made to the President of the Board of Trade, but before a conclusion was arrived at Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government did not propose to legislate in the session of 1907. The resolution finally adopted by the Chamber was that recommended by the Council. They had now taken steps to oppose the Bill deposited by the Dock Company, and a deputation from the Chamber had been received by the President of the Board of Trade.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

At the annual dinner the chair was taken by the incoming President, Sir A. Spicer, M.P., and among the hundred and twenty members and guests were the Japanese Ambassador, Lord Brasseys, Mr. Cantson, M.P., Sir F. Hopwood, Sir J. Colomb, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Sir G. Lawrence, Sir G. Vyvyan, Sir T. Brooke-Little, the Chairman of the Baltic, of Lloyd's of London, of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, of the General Shipowners' Society of London, of the Indian Tea Association, of the Wharfingers of the Port of London, and of the London Metal Exchange; the Presidents of the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association, of the Chartered Accountants, of the Tea Buyers' Association, and of the Corn Trade Association, the Clerks of the Fishmongers' and Carpenters' Companies, Sir J. Lawrence, and Mr. Konie Murray (secretary).

commercial matters, and witnesses nominated by the Chamber had taken part in several inquiries by Royal Commissions, Select Committees, and Departmental Committees (Hear, hear). In connection with the Departmental Committee on Company Law Amendment it was satisfactory to state that its report, when issued, endorsed a large number of important recommendations which were made by the Chamber. Many of these had been embodied in the new Companies Bill introduced recently in the House of Lords, which would be carefully considered and watched through its further stages by a Special Committee of that Chamber. This was an excellent example of the practical value of chambers of commerce, and he might mention one other which would appeal to all Londoners. It was the Municipal Trading Committee of that Chamber which first called attention a few years ago to the evils of municipal trading and offered evidence on the subject to a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The agitation thus commenced undoubtedly did much to bring the public, and the question prominently before the public, and although the process of education was a slow one the results of recent municipal elections showed that it had borne fruit. There was a constant need for watching the action of local authorities and the Chamber and its sections were fully alive to its importance. They had a Standing Committee which had given useful advice and assistance to members in connection with the drastic and even draconian exercise of their powers by the late County Council in connection with fire protection under the Factory and Building Acts. They hoped for better treatment from the new Council. Quite recently, too, they had found it necessary in the interests of all classes of their members to petition against the Bills of the Metropolitan Water Board, which, if passed without amendment, would seriously increase the cost of water, not only for sanitary and ordinary purposes, but for trade and manufacturing purposes. They had organised an opposition which would be trusted, ultimately to ensure reasonable terms and conditions for all concerned. They would see that what might call the departmental services of the Chamber showed continued progress. Candidates for examinations under the Commercial Education Scheme had increased largely—more members than ever, despite competition from other bodies and even from the Board of Trade itself, made use of their Statistical and Information Department, and they had an increasing number of employees and employed on the register of the Employment Department. Having referred to the interest the Chamber took in exhibitions, he spoke in particular of the Franco-British Exhibition to be held at Shepherd's Bush next year, and expressed the hope that no efforts would be spared to see that England came up to the level of France.

TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador, in reply, said that Japan was devoting all her energies to the improvement of national resources and the consolidation of her position. The economic activity now in progress in Japan would necessarily lead to the expansion of trade and the consequent increase of the demand for the products of highly skilled labour, for the supply of which Japan had to depend on England. In addition to this prospective expansion of trade in the markets in close proximity to Japan were open to all, and were capable of infinite development. Japan claimed no special privilege and no preferential treatment. Japan strictly adhered to the principle of free competition and equal opportunity for all, and aspired only to a fair share of that trade. Whatever might be the potentialities of the trade in the Far East in the future a sense of security was essential to its speedy and peaceful development. The strong bond of friendship uniting Japan and England gave a great sense of security, not only to the allies but to all the countries interested in the development of the trade in the Far East, and he hoped that sense of security would long continue. The people of Japan were united in a desire to strengthen the close friendship between the two countries, and were satisfied that that feeling was reciprocated by the English people. So long as that friendship continued he thought they could confidently look forward to the realisation of the great potentialities in the development of the trade in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS
H. PRICE & CO.
TELEPHONE NO. 135.
36]

The Chairman proposed the health of the Japanese Ambassador.

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TRADE AND FREIGHT.

Last year's trade showed an enormous increase over the returns for the previous year, but it must not be overlooked that price was an important factor when considering the question of actual increase or decrease of overseas commerce, and that in certain important classes of cotton and other goods the increase of value last year was much greater than the increase of quantity. Generally speaking, too, the increase of profit had not been at all commensurate with the increased value of trade done. In numerous branches of industry complaints were heard that it was impossible to obtain for the manufactured article a sufficiently enhanced price to compensate for the general advance in the cost of raw materials. Then, again, competition—both home and foreign—was ever increasing and becoming keener and keener, resulting in a steady decline of profit; while trade had been impeded by the exceptionally high Bank Rates current throughout the year. If there was one cause for regret in a year of "booming" trade it was that the condition of the labour market did not respond as well as could be wished, and the unemployed problem was one that would have to be seriously faced by our statesmen in the near future. With regard to the future the outlook appeared to be, on the whole, favourable. Trade seemed to be generally buoyant in nearly all the markets of the world, and manufacturers at home appeared to be fairly well supplied with orders. They were, however, considerably hampered by the appalling increases of rates and taxes. The tendency of recent years to legislation, too, was all in the direction of increasing the burdens and responsibilities of employers of labour—(hear, hear)—and the greater the expenses forced upon them in conducting their business the greater would be their difficulty in meeting the inexorable competition with which they were confronted.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION.

Mr. Stanley Machin, deputy-chairman of the Council, in seconding the motion, joined with the Chairman in congratulating the members of the Chamber on the signs of progress and increased interest exhibited in all directions.

It was only right, he thought, that the commercial education undertaken by the Chamber should be recognised. That work had progressed in a wonderful way, and London should be grateful to the committee and the Chamber for what had been done. Regarding the prevention of corruption, he said that the prevention of corruption act was accompanied by many dangers to the health of the people, and the course of accidents in factories, &c., unfortunately follows an upward direction. The constant endeavour of the commercial men was to provide the means of effectively preserving the health and lives of the workmen; they are therefore not the outcome of sentimental theories, but the fulfilment of the duty of the State to maintain the integrity of our national forces. With the percentage of industrial burden and social responsibility of all employers grow also automatically social responsibility of workers, and it is therefore to the interest of all employers to adopt in their factories, workshops, and places of business precautionary measures against the chronic and acute infirmities of workmen, which science and experience prove effective. The Federal Governments believe that in the prosecution of this aim they can also reckon on the willing and intelligent co-operation of all workers.

"Appropriations for the future have been arranged by the form our Commercial Treaties have taken, and the emigration of certain branches of industry has been regarded as probable. Official inquiries have, however, brought to light the fact that there is no basic for such fears. A certain antagonism between the interest of agriculture and commerce and the industry which manifests itself during the economic struggles is disappearing, and it is now seen that the two interests are dependent on each other. The very busy period which followed the opening of the Kuan Lun mountains, and the subsequent erection of new buildings and the more extensive use of machinery, that the price of some articles of food has simultaneously been raised due to a considerable extent, to the better wages earned, which enable our rapidly growing population to improve their conditions of living. The increasing demand for agricultural products is again a strong incentive to the improvement of agricultural techniques, and therefore conducive to the improvement of the national welfare. These close reciprocal relations of our great branches of industry necessitate also a mutual and impartial recognition in the legislation and administration of the special conditions of vital importance to them."

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Premiums, Binding, &c., should be addressed Daily Press only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not served for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

THIS EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 29th May, "WHIT MONDAY." Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 927

EXPERIENCED BUYING AGENT. Established in the Centre of a German industrial district, thoroughly acquainted with the whole of the German Industry, desires a BUYING AGENCY.

for Account of Hongkong Import Firm. Advertiser is already buyer for many years for Eastern Asia.

Please Address—

"L. S. 2422"

Care of RUDOLF Moeser, Letzitzin, Germany.

935

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its Registration) will be held at the Offices of the Company, in Alexandra Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., to TUESDAY, the 28th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares will be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. 928

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "OCEANA" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignee of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Rowdon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:

From London, &c., via "Britannia," From Persian Gulf or B. I. S. N. & B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. 1

THE TRADE-MARKS ORDINANCE 1885.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KWONG TAI PO of No. 15, Wan Street, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, Trader carrying on business under the Style of NO SHING CHEUNG CHUI KI has on the 15th day of February, 1907, applied for the Registration in Hongkong of the following TRADE MARK:

A CHINESE PAGODA.

in the name of the said KWONG TAI PO who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicant in respect of the following goods:

BURTONS of all kinds other than of Precious Metals or Imitations, thereof in Class 59 & 8.

A Facsimile of the said TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1907.

OSWALD D. THOMSON,

Solicitors for the Applicant.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Code Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.

All ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Codets used.

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES—

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & HANKOW.

AGENCIES—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashina, Ochi, Shinkawa, Namazawa and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Burnt Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for sale produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.

No. 2, Pedder Street.

814

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON".

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Underwriters are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyds Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 885

WANTED.

A Young energetic EUROPEAN CLERK, with knowledge of Office routine. Only those possessing good references need apply by letter to— Box 164, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 7th May, 1907. 887

WANTED.

A COMPRADEORE, having business connections throughout the South of China and able to provide substantial security consisting of landed property in Hongkong to the extent of 10 per cent. of the annual turnover. Good remuneration to a suitable man. First class references from a Foreign Bank required. Apply by letter only in the first instance to DENNYS & BOWLEY. Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 714

WANTED.

A SURGEON for the S.S. "DAPHNE." Apply at once to the CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD., Hotel Mansion. Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 913

QUALIFIED MILLINER.

FOR a large Military Establishment in Yokohama, a fully qualified and expert MILLINER, to take charge of department. Applicants should state nationality, age, experience, and terms, replying to "MILLINER," Care of "Hongkong Daily Press." Hongkong, 23rd April. 914

FOR SALE.

ART RELIEF NOVELTIES Artistic Pictorial and View Postcards, POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES For 1907. Albums for Stamps and Postcards of the Latest Editions.

A COLLECTION of 3000 STAMPS for \$125. Postage Stamps in sets, packets, bags, &c., at prices to suit any buyer.

GRACIA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor. Hongkong, 22nd April. 675

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as Solicitors for and on behalf of the NEDELAANSCH-HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ, it is our intention to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company called the NEDELAANSCH-HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony."

The proposed Bill will appear in the next issue of the Government Gazette.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1907.

JOHN N. STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for and on behalf of THE NEDELAANSCH-HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

GRAND OPENING OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER the auspices of the Canton Nam Kung Public College, there will be Opened to the Public at 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (three doors above Supreme Court), from 15th May, 1907, a Grand Exhibition of exquisite Art Treasures comprising: PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS and BRONZE, HUITS and STATUARY, ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN WARES, beautiful articles of decorative furniture, including a bedroom suite in Crystal and a handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, rare curios, brié-bris, bronzes and other specimens of Vertu collected by connoisseurs in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the exhibitors.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the net proceeds of which will be devoted to the educational funds of the Canton Nan Kung College.

A Facsimile of the said TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1907.

OSWALD D. THOMSON,

Solicitors for the Applicant.

THE TRADE-MARKS ORDINANCE 1885.

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T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.

No. 2, Pedder Street.

814

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TWO CERTIFICATES of 50 Shares each standing in the Register of this Company in the name of FUNG MING SHAN have been LOST.

Serial No. 961—49851/49800 — 50 Shares.

962—49901/49850 — 50 "

100 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

PUBLIC COMPANY

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1907, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the period from 1st October, 1905, to 30th April, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 921

AUCTIONS

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA, RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

THE BOWLING CLUB LIMITED.

FAVOURABLE with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

the 16th May, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, No. 8, Queen's Road Central,

FURNITURE of Every Description,

BLACKWOOD STANDS, CHAIRS, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS;

Also

25 Cases BEER and 21 Cases STOUT.

TERMS.—As usual.

HONGKONG, 15th May, 1907. 922

BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippine Islands and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

AUTHORISED Gold \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL TRUSTING BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED,

THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES and AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives

of money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts

Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3%

For 3 " 3%

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 793

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve \$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

G. H. MENDHURST, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. W. J. GLESSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

A. Fuchs, Esq. E. Shulman, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. Heppel, Esq. C. H. Ledermann, Esq.

Chief Manager—J. R. M. SMITH

Manager—Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per
Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3%
Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

NEEDERLANDSCH-IN-DISCHE
HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)

Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (£1,000,000)

Reserve Fund Fl. 1,628,850.19 (£135,37)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

HIRAI AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya,
Semarang, Indramajau, Bandung, and
Wolvreden.

CO-RESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal,
Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,
Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta,
Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi,
Djedda, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: THE WILLIAMS DRACONS BANK, LTD.

Paris: SWISS BANKVERIN.

Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS
BAS.

Vienna: UNION BANK.

Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of
Credit payable in all important places of the
World and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum

do. 6 do. 3% do.

do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central

271

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed Yen 5,000,000

Capital Paid-up 3,750,000

Head Office: TAIFU, FORMOSA.

Branches and Agencies:

Kobe Taiwan

Nagasaki Tamsui

Osaka Tokio

Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account

Deposits received on terms which may be learned

on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 812

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 185.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £300,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

BESTE LIABILITY OF PROPRI-
ETORS £200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2½% per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

do. 6 do. 3% do.

do. 3 do. 3% do.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

BANKS
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S JOURNEY
THROUGH TIBET.

(Continued from page 3.)

part of the expedition's equipment, and a number of soundings were taken. Though he had 220 feet of sounding rope with him Dr. Hedin was twice unable to reach the bottom. On the other hand, Pul-chu and Yishul-kal, two other lakes in the same region, were found to be quite shallow. In exploring and mapping these different lakes Dr. Hedin had several exciting experiences, and on more than one occasion disaster was narrowly averted. Pursuing his route he touched at one of Captain Deasey's camps, where he was able to check his cartographical observations by those of the British explorer, and then crossing Walley's route entered the unknown country between the tracks of Bowler and Dunraven by Rhine. Here the real hardships of the journey began. Once, in a succession of snowstorms, the caravan became involved in high snowy mountains and lost, in a couple of days, eleven miles and two passes. The transport animals dwindled in number day by day. There was an abundance of water, but rarely any grass; sometimes not even yacking was to be had for the camp fires. Gradually, however, as the expedition advanced to the east, the character of the country improved. Here and there a new lake was sighted, and at least every other day a pass had to be crossed; generally an easy one, but not to be despised at an altitude at which the least additional exertion meant an additional trial.

At last, just when the reduction in the number of transport animals made it necessary for the men to carry part of the luggage themselves, the expedition came across the first signs of human activity it had encountered since entering Tibet. These consisted in a number of gold mines, which, however, are only visited and worked in the summer months. A few days later the expedition met a party of nomads—the first human beings that had been seen for eight days. These people showed themselves very friendly in every way, and from them Dr. Hedin was able to purchase a supply of excellent yak's milk, which placed the travellers in a much better position. From this point onwards over the whole of the long way down to the Bog Chaiang Tsampo, Dr. Hedin was never without Ngants Cho, a native guide, of whose capabilities and friendly disposition he speaks in the highest terms. He found it impossible to identify the point where the expedition crossed Colonel Bowler's route, but believes he followed the shore of the lake to which Da Rhine gave the name Amnonia Lake. On the Bog Chaiang Tsampo he crossed the route he himself had followed in 1901, and was able to secure more points of connection for his map. The river was followed for some days, and whilst engaged in this pursuit Dr. Hedin was informed by one of the nomad chiefs that he must send word of Dr. Hedin's presence in the country to Naktsang Jong (Sunja Jong) on the shores of Kyaring Cho. This course was apparently followed. Dr. Hedin, however, continued his journey southwards, and soon became involved in difficult country again, having to cross a succession of narrow valleys and high passes. Christians were spelt at Dumbuk Cho, intense cold being experienced, the thermometer going down as low as -35° degrees centigrade. Storms of wind and sometimes snow blew daily from the west-south-west, and Dr. Hedin says it was the hardest winter he has been through in Asia, though the Tibetans declare that it was not so severe as the winters they usually experience. By the time they reached the northern shores of Ngants Cho the two men and animals were completely exhausted. In particular in the region south of Ngants Cho the representation of the main lines of the country is seriously at fault. Nain Singh's Doho Cho, Dr. Hedin says, does not exist at all, and instead of flowing eastwards into the Tigray Tsampo, the river really flows west, some into the Tigray Tsampo, the main feeder of the Ngants Cho and others towards the Brahmaputra.

While Dr. Hedin was carrying out a ten days' sledge journey over the ice that covered the Ngants Cho in places up to a thickness of one and a half feet, and was making a detailed map of the lake, which he found to have a maximum depth of about 35 ft., his camp was visited by a troop of horsemen, who told him on his return, that they had orders to stop his further progress, since he had no passport from Lhasa. Hearing that the Governor of Naktsang was himself expected in a few days, Dr. Hedin decided to await developments. On the Governor's arrival, on January 11, he was found to be the same official who had stopped Dr. Hedin's progress in 1901. To the Governor's representations on this second occasion that Dr. Hedin must return to the west and north-west, Dr. Hedin replied that his caravan was not fit to go anywhere in the then condition of men and animals, and that for a time he intended to remain on the shores of Ngants Cho. Two days later, much to Dr. Hedin's amazement—and the latter remained a puzzle to him up to the time of writing—he received another visit from the Governor, who informed him that he could now continue his journey southwards. It was ten days, however, before Dr. Hedin could purchase a fresh supply of ponies and yaks with which to continue the journey. In the interval he received a heavy load of mail from India via Gyantse and Shigatze; and it reflects no little credit on the mail carrier that he should have safely delivered his charge in such a remote spot in a country like Tibet.

On renewing the march southwards the expedition entered upon a very complicated stretch of country extending from the Ngants Cho to the Tsapo, or Upper Brahmaputra. Several comparatively low passes had to be crossed, and five which reached an elevation of 10,000 feet. Bitterly cold weather was experienced, with driving snowstorms; but, though involving great hardships, the journey was extremely interesting and instructive. The first high pass is Sola Lu, situated in the gigantic mountain range—one of the highest in Asia—that forms the watershed between Ngants Cho and Dangra Yum Cho, on the one hand, and the Upper Brahmaputra on the other. Geographically, this is one of the most interesting passes Dr. Hedin has ever crossed, marking as it does a point on the frontier between the plateau and with its self-contained basins, and the waters that eventually find an outlet in the Indian Ocean. The blank spaces on the map of this region have been filled in by Dr. Hedin with a varied labyrinth of mountains and rivers. In between all the high passes the expedition crossed rivers flowing due west to the My-tsampo, which in turn flows southwards to the Brahmaputra and is a great

river, even in winter when frozen over. The last pass, La Koch, presented no difficulties, and from its summit the travellers obtained a magnificent view over the Brahmaputra valley, the great river being seen far below, winding through the valley like a streak of silver. From the summit of the pass there is a descent of about a thousand feet to the large village of Yo, or, rather, group of villages and temples, where the travellers found the first trees they had seen for many months. As was invariably the case in Dr. Hedin's experience, the natives showed themselves friendly and hospitable. Turning then eastwards, the expedition followed the course of the Brahmaputra for three days to Shigatze. On the last day, from Shigatze, Dr. Hedin descended the river in a Tibetan boat, a voyage of six hours which will ever live in his memory, carried out as it was amidst drifting masses of ice and a number of pilgrims for his companions—pilgrims on their way to the New Year's festival at Tashi-lumpo.

Shigatze was reached late on February 9; and Dr. Hedin pitched his camp in one of the gardens on the southern edge of the town, which already was quite full of pilgrims. By the Tashi Lama Dr. Hedin was received with truly royal hospitality. A number of lamas and other Tibetans were ordered to place themselves at his service, and he was overwhelmed with costly presents and supplies of food and fodder. Dr. Hedin had several long conversations with the Tashi Lama and was much impressed by the latter's charm of manner and intelligent questioning. He was accorded full liberty to go where he pleased in the great gompa, and secured a number of sketches and photographs portraits of the Tashi Lama himself. From the nearly 4,000 lamas at Tashi-lumpo he experienced nothing but politeness, and he was allowed to be present at the New Year's festivals—wild and fantastic, yet with a fascination and picturesqueness all their own, which make the lama dances of Lhasa seem poor in comparison.

It did not appear, however, at the time of writing, that Dr. Hedin would be allowed to penetrate farther in the direction of Lhasa. Soon after his arrival at Shigatze he received a visit from officials from Lhasa, who informed him that they had been sent by the Chinese Ambassador with an escort to Ngants Cho to stop him proceeding further and force him, if necessary, to return by the way he had come. But on arrival at Ngants Cho they found that he had already departed, and accordingly had followed him up to Shigatze. As he had reached that city, they said, there was nothing to do but accept his presence there, but would now really have to stop his advance and retrace his steps. It would not even be allowed to proceed to Gyantse, where the British Agent, Captain O'Connor, is stationed.

This was the position of affairs at the date of Dr. Hedin's letter. As regards the route of the journey through Tibet up to that point, Dr. Hedin mentions that the altitude of 200 points has been fixed by boiling-point thermometer, 239 specimens of rock have been collected, and a map compiled to 200 sheets, showing the features of the country traversed in great detail. The astronomical observations and the meteorological journal, the latter kept very carefully by Dr. Hedin's assistant, will have to be elaborated by specialists before their significance can be fully appreciated. Dr. Hedin, who is an artist of no mean merit, has also drawn about 700 panoramas, several of them in colours. From the

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

WILLIAMS, British str., 4,684, R. C. Thompson, 15th May—Liverpool and Singapore 10th May. General—Butterfield & Swire.
AMARA, British str., 1,500, C. J. Mattock, 14th May—Saigon 10th May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BRIEGAVET, German str., 6,477, Girschenhurn, 15th May—Amoy 14th May, General Hamburg-Amerika Line.
CHEONGMING, British str., 15th May, from Canton.
DRUGAAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Jark Bing, 15th May—Bangkok 4th May, General Nippon Yusen Kaijin.
DUODAM, British str., 1,954, H. J. Case, 15th May—Japan 30th April, Phosphate Rock—Dowdell & Co.
HAIKAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 15th May—Coast Ports 14th May, General Douglas Lapraik & Co.
JOSHUA MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith, 15th May—Takao 12th May, General Osaka Shosen Kaijin.
KANSAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,042, K. Hashimoto, 14th May—Saigon 10th May.
KIOKA, British str., 6,610, W. Hayward, 15th May—Bombay 1st May, Mails and General—P. O. S. N. Co.
SEITA, German str., 952, Grimpiner, 14th May—Saigon 10th May, Rice—Siemens & Co.
TRINITY, Norwegian str., 1,339, Holstvær, 14th May—Saigon 10th May, Rice—Hamburg-Amerika Line.

CLEARANCES.

15th May.
Toku Maru, Japanese str., for Tientsin.
Tringang, British str., for Swatow.
Palombang, Dutch str., for Borneo.

DEPARTURES.

15th May.
Canton, British str., for Bangkok.
Dagon, Norwegian str., for Canton.
Fukushin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Haiyan, French str., for Haiphong.
Hainan, French str., for Haiphong.
Kendou Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
Kensho Maru, German str., for Bangkok.
Kensho Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
Kenshun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Kensho Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
Kensho Maru, British str., for Saigon.
Kenshun, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
Toku Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The Chinese str. *Kienkong* reports: Moderate wind and rain set smooth.
The British str. *Amaro* reports: Light N.E. wind, fine and clear weather.
The British str. *Nord* reports: Fine weather and smooth sea all the way.
The Japanese str. *Joshua Maru* reports: Moderate N.E. Fomoso Channel, light variable winds and rain from Amoy.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 15th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—
KOWLOON DOCKS—
SWATOW, HARBOR, ANGUL BEACHING, BEKENDA,
MELVILLE, CHARLES, MARJUNA, PROMETHEUS, KEONG-
WAH, TAKA, H.M.S. *Lutine*,
CROWN DEPT. DOCKS—Windsor.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain J. S. Roach will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 8 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFCAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. 934

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR"

Captain W. D. Thomas will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 911

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE.

FOR DURBAN.

THE Steamship

"HELIOPOLIS"

Captain E. Schipper will be despatched as above on or about 10th May.

For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1907. 813

CHINA COMMERCIAL S. S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

"DAPHNE"

Capt. E. Schipper will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, VIA KOCHINOTZU, JAPAN, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHINA COMMERCIAL S. S. CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansion.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 908

CHUNG NOOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.

Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China.

Terms for Advertising (Translators free) can
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road
Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London;
or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical
or Colloquial Chinese.

ARRIVALS.

VACILLER, British str., 4,684, R. C. Thompson,

15th May—Liverpool and Singapore 10th

May. General—Butterfield & Swire.

AMARA, British str., 1,500, C. J. Mattock, 14th

May—Saigon 10th May, Rice.—Jardine,

Matheson & Co.

BRIEGAVET, German str., 6,477, Girschenhurn,

15th May—Amoy 14th May, General

Hamburg-Amerika Line.

CHEONGMING, British str., 15th May, from

Canton.

DRUGAAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Jark Bing,

15th May—Bangkok 4th May, General

Nippon Yusen Kaijin.

DUODAM, British str., 1,954, H. J. Case, 15th

May—Japan 30th April, Phosphate Rock—

Dowdell & Co.

HAIKAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 15th

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.

JOSHUA MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith,

15th May—Takao 12th May, General

Osaka Shosen Kaijin.

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Hashimoto, 14th May—Saigon 10th May.

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15th May—Amoy 14th May, General

Hamburg-Amerika Line.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	{ OCEANA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R. }	4 P.M. 16th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS DELHI	Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	Noon, 18th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	{ FORMOSA Capt. B. W. H. Snow }	About 22nd May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SOOCHOW, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO HAMA	Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.

For further particulars apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	+ HOIHOW	On 16th May, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	+ KUEICHOW	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	+ YOCHOW	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO and NEWCHWANG	+ NANCHANG	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
KOBE	+ CHIHLI	On 21st May, Daylight.
MANILA	+ TAMING	On 21st May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	+ TSINAN	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	+ KUOKIANG	On 26th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	+ SHAOSHING	On 30th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	+ TSINAN	On 8th June, 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Captain is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING

* TAMSUI via SWATOW { "JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. S. SMITH } SUNDAY, 19th May, 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

T. ARIMA. Manager.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG	"BAYERN" Capt. MILTZAFF	Wednesday, 22nd May, at NOON
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SCHARNHORST" Capt. L. BALTE	About 20th May, 22nd May
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von SENDEN	Thursday, 23rd May, at NOON
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. LENZ	About Friday, 31st May
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMMILL	Saturday, 1st June, at 9 A.M.

For further particulars apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1907.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

B.M.S.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	Wednesday, 22nd May	15th June
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	Thursday, 6th June	24th June
"TARTAR"	4,425	Wednesday, 19th June	13th July
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	Thursday, 4th July	22nd July
"ATHENIAN"	3,582	Wednesday, 17th July	10th August
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	Thursday, 1st Aug.	19th August

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, Express, and at 12 Noon.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 9:30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1907.

Intermediate Steamers

and 1st Class Railways

Intermediate Steamers

and 1st Class Rail

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

On Monday, the 20th instant and Friday, the 24th instant being Public Holidays, the Post Office will be open for one hour only i.e. from 8 a.m. till 9 a.m.
There will be one delivery and a collection of letters as on Sunday. The Money Order Office will be closed on both days.

TUE

	DATE
Singapore and Rangoon	Thursday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	Thursday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Macau	Thursday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Thursday, 16th, 2.05 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Thursday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Mauritius	Thursday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore and New York	Thursday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
London, Thursday, 16th, Cocktown, Cairns	Thursday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,	
Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne,	
Auckland, Perth and Fremantle	
Singapore and Foochow	

SINGAPORE, NAGASAKI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, LAOS AND SAN FRANCISCO

General Agency mail on board up to the day fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.

MANILA

Europe via India via Inter-oceanic

Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra

Postage 10 cents.

Singapore mail on board up to the day fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes

post boxes for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

The mail will be closed at 5 p.m.

to know.

BRAZIL

Portuguese

Penang and Calcutta

Tongking and Nanchang

Nanking, Tientsin and Portland

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama

Beijing and Aden

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Korea, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver

Karako, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao and Iquique

EXCELSIOR, LTD., INDIA VIA TOTOGHIN

(Last Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra)

Postage 10 cents.

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes

post boxes for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

The mail will be closed at 5 p.m.

to know.

MELBOURNE

Wilhelmshafen, Herberts

Weser, Simonsen, Briegleb

Briegleb, Melbourne, Hobart, Launceston

Adelaide, Hobart, Perth and Fremantle

Vancouver

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY.	Paid in	Quotations					
Alhambra	Rs. 200	\$120.					
Hongkong & Shantung	\$125	\$910, sellers					
National B. of China	26	London 161					
Bell's Abbott E. L.	12s. Od.	\$7, sellers					
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$191, sellers					
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$7.					
China Provident	\$10	\$7, sellers, d. sel.					
Cotton Mills							
Euro.	1m. 5s	Th. 62.					
Hongkong	\$10	\$112, sellers					
International	7s.	Th. 51.					
No. 1 King Mow	Rs. 100	Th. 51.					
Soyohu	Rs. 600	Th. 370.					
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$15.					
Docks and Wharves							
H. & W. Walker & G.	\$50	\$85, sellers					
H. & W. Dore	\$50	\$100, sellers					
Kow Anay Dock	\$61	\$11.					
Shanghai Dock	Rs. 100	Th. 82.					
Shanghai Wharf	Rs. 100	Th. 218.					
Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$25	\$15, sellers					
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$183, sellers					
Hongkong & G. Gas	\$10	\$176, buyers					
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, 10 sales					
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$20	\$188, sellers					
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$20.					
Hongkong Loco Co.	\$10	\$26, buyers					
Insurance							
Canton	\$50	\$180, sellers					
China Fire	\$25	\$80, sellers					
China Traders	\$25	\$97.					
Hongkong Fire	\$60	\$230, sellers					
North China	\$25	Th. 77.					
Union	\$100	\$77, sellers					
Yangtze	\$50	\$168, buyers					
Land and Building							
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$1074, sellers					
Hampshire's Estate	\$10	\$11, sellers					
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$34, sellers					
Shanghai Land	Rs. 10	Th. 102.					
West Point Building	Rs. 50	Th. 103.					
Mining							
Charbonnages	Rs. 250	\$430, buyers					
Baubs	Rs. 10	\$7, sellers					
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$12, buyers					
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5.					
Refineries							
China Sugar	\$100	\$120, sellers					
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers					
Shipbuilding Companies							
China and Manilla	\$25	\$164.					
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$344, buyers					
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$150.					
Indo-China S.N.C. Co.	\$10	\$71, sellers					
Shell Transp. Co.	\$1	\$1.					
Star Ferry	\$10	\$100, sellers					
Do. Now....	\$5	\$124, sellers					
South China M. Post	\$25	\$24.					
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7, sellers					
Stores & Drapery	\$10	\$20, sellers					
Campbel, M. & Co.	\$10	\$8, sellers					
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$44, buyers					
Watkins	\$10	\$12.					
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12.					
United Asbestos	\$4	\$161, buyers					
Do. Foundry	\$10	\$100.					
Union Waterlast Co.	\$10	\$121, buyers					
VERNON & SMYTH							
HONGKONG TIME TABLE.							
From May 16th to 22nd, 1907.							
To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 18 sec.							
LOW WATER							
High Water							
Days	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
Weeks							
Time	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Mean Time	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Height	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.							
Hongkong Observatory, May 15th							
Pressure Day	29.75	29.82	29.75				
On Date	29.75	29.82	29.75				
On Date	29.75	29.82	29.75				
Barometer	29.75	29.82	29.75				
Temperature	82	77	76				
Humidity	72	88	92				
Wind Direction	SW	SW	N				
Force	1	1	1				
Weather	o	o	od				
Rain	—	0.64	—				
Highest of air temperature on 11th	81						
Lowest open air temperature on 14th	74						
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.							
Hongkong Observatory, May 15th							
Pressure Day	29.75	29.82	29.75				
On Date	29.75	29.82	29.75				
On Date	29.75	29.82	29.75				
Barometer	29.75	29.82	29.75				
Temperature	82	77	76				
Humidity	72	88	92				
Wind Direction	SW	SW	N				
Force	1	1	1				
Weather	o	o	od				
Rain	—	0.64	—				
Highest of air temperature on 11th	81						
Lowest open air temperature on 14th	74						
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.							
Hongkong Observatory, May 15th							
Pressure Day	29.75	29.82	29.75				
On Date	29.75	29.82	29.75				
On Date	29.75	29.82	29.75				
Barometer	29.75	29.82	29.75				
Temperature	82	77	76				
Humidity	72	88	92				
Wind Direction	SW	SW	N				
Force	1	1	1				
Weather	o	o	od				
Rain	—	0.64	—				
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On Date	29.75	29.82	29.75				
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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.							
Hongkong Observatory, May 15th							
Pressure Day	29.75	29.82	29.75				
On Date	29.75	29.82					